

the latter separating them like the ridge of a house-roof. The middle of the coryphal edge is nearly in contact with the oleocyst (*co*).

The two infero-lateral faces of the first nectophore are much larger, and of a more complicated form, sexangular; the ventral half of their larger quadrangular upper part being prolonged into an obliquely quadrangular descending plate of half its size (fig. 8); this plate forms the lateral wall of the hydroœcium (*ui*). The inferior dorsal angle of this plate (between the openings of the hydroœcium and the nectosac) is the lowermost point of the first nectophore; it marks the basal pole of its principal axis, whilst the apical pole of the latter is formed by the opposite oleocyst (*co*), and the centre of the coryphal edge (*nk*).

The inferior or the proper basal face of the first nectophore (opposed to the coryphal crest, *nk*, fig. 8) is divided by a prominent frontal septum (*nt*) into two divergent obliquely ascending secondary faces; the dorsal or posterior of these is quadrangular and contains the opening of the nectosac (fig. 6, *uo*); the ventral or anterior is pentagonal and contains the mouth of the hydroœcium (fig. 7, inferior third). The basal edge of the frontal septum is emarginate.

*First Nectosac* (figs. 5–8, *w*).—The subumbrella of the apical or proximal nectocalyx occupies its dorsal half, and is separated by the frontal septum from the ventral parts, the somatocyst (*cs*) in the upper, and the hydroœcium (*ui*) in the lower half. The nectosac is subcylindrical, four times as long as broad; its closed upper end is near the dorsal end of the coryphal crest (*nk*); the ostium of its lower end (*uo*) is surrounded by a small velum, and opens in the dorsal half of the basal face.

*Canals of the Nectosac* (figs. 5–8).—A nectocalycine duct (*cn*) arises from the apex trunci or the top of the hydroœcium, and ascends obliquely to the dorsal face of the nectosac (fig. 8, *w*). It divides here into four radial canals; the shortest is the descending ventral canal of the nectosac, the longest the opposite dorsal canal (fig. 6, *cd*), both placed in the median place of the nectophore; intermediate in size are the two paired lateral canals (right *cx*, and left *cl*); these form a small arch in their upper part. A far larger arch is formed by the dorsal canal, which ascends to the top of the nectosac and descends along its whole dorsal median line.

*Hydroœcium* (fig. 7, *ui*, ventral view; fig. 8, *ui*, lateral view from the left side).—The hydroœcial or funnel cavity is campanulate and occupies the basal half of the ventral part of the first nectophore. Its rounded apex is closed and from it arise the two small canals running to the nectophore and the somatocyst. The larger dorsal wall of the hydroœcium is formed by the frontal septum (*nt*), which separates it from the neighbouring nectosac. The smaller ventral wall is deeply emarginate (fig. 7). The inferior opening of the hydroœcium is quadrangular, obliquely truncated, with four prominent points or teeth. The two dorsal teeth are the inferior corners of the frontal septum, and much stronger than the two ventral teeth.